

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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The death of Matt Carpenter will now give the Democrats the organization of the Senate on the 5th of March.

General Hancock says he will attend the funeral of Garfield as a mark of respect to that statesman, but he will not consent to be a guest of the funeral committee, but remaining quietly at a private house, and there receive only a few friends.

It is said that the estate of the late Senator Carpenter was valued at \$100,000 a few years ago, and it has not grown less since that time. Beside having one of the best private libraries in the State, worth thousands of dollars, he had insurance on his life of \$75,000.

When General Bragg, Democratic member of Congress from this State, wants a little amusement in the House of Representatives, he gives the ex-rebel generals a bit of their record, and then the fun begins. Bragg knows how to handle the ex-rebel brigadiers in a way which will develop inwardness of the heroes of the lost cause.

A Washington dispatch announces that the funeral of Senator Carpenter will take place at the family residence, 822 Connecticut avenue, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Dr. Parot to conduct the services. The remains will thereupon be escorted by Congress to Oak Hill cemetery and then deposited in a vault. Immediately after the interment, or as soon thereafter as possible, a committee of the Senate will accompany the body to Wisconsin, and a day will be set aside for eulogies. Due notice will hereafter be given when the remains will leave for Wisconsin.

The question of electing a successor to Mr. Carpenter will create an interesting ripple in the politics of the State for a week or ten days. The death of Mr. Carpenter having occurred during the session of the Legislature, that body will be compelled to go through another political contest, and that almost immediately. The revised statutes of the United States, governing the election of a United States Senator, reads as follows:

SECTION 16. Whenever on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, the Legislature shall proceed on the second Tuesday after meeting, and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, for the election of a Senator for a full term.

SECTION 17. Whenever during the session of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, similar proceedings to fill such vacancy, shall be had on the second Tuesday after the Legislature is organized and has notice of such vacancy.

According to the 17th section, the first ballot in joint convention will have to be taken on Tuesday the 8th of March. The matter can be settled any time previous to the 8th of March, if the Republican caucus can agree upon a candidate.

## THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The death of Senator Matt H. Carpenter has imposed an important duty on the Legislature of Wisconsin. Another Senator is to be elected, and the proceedings in the matter can not be delayed later than the 8th of March. The question who will be Mr. Carpenter's successor is one of vast importance. It will not be doing injustice to any one to say that the seat left vacant by the untimely death of Senator Carpenter, can not be completely filled by any one in Wisconsin. A successor may be elected, but the people can not hope to find a man who will in all respects fill the seat as Senator Carpenter filled it for eight years.

The only thing the Legislature can do is to make the best selection possible for the successor of the lamented Carpenter. A man should be elected who would have not only the confidence of the party, but the respect of the State. For these reasons the duty of the Republican members of the Legislature becomes more than ever one of great responsibility, and we hope they will not disappoint the people nor prove false the trust reposed in them.

Before the Legislature can elect a successor to Mr. Carpenter, there will be a vacancy in the new Senate. At this particular time this is a matter of great importance. The Senate will meet on the 5th of March and the State of Wisconsin can only present one Senator, and at the very best the Senator who will be elected can not reach Washington before the 11th or 12th of the month. It seems plain to us that Governor Smith has the power to appoint to fill a vacancy until the Legislature elects a Senator. Let him do that within a reasonable time, so that the term of the appointee will begin with the new Senate; and to fill the vacancy let him appoint Angus Cameron, a man whom the people of this State delight to honor and whose term in the Senate expires on the 31st of March. He will be in Washington then, and wisdom, justice, and economy would dictate that he should be the one to occupy Mr. Carpenter's seat during the organization of the Senate and until a Senator is elected. There does not seem to be any provision of law against this action of the Governor, and if he feels satisfied that he is clothed with the authority to make an appointment, we trust he will assume the responsibility promptly and firmly, and that he will confer the honor upon the man who never betrayed a trust and never forsook an honest principle—Angus Cameron. It is true that Mr. Cameron was not a candidate for re-election, but he can serve the people for a few days at least at this important time, and we trust the Governor will honor him with the trust, and we hope Mr. Cameron will accept.

## OUR DEAD SENATOR.

Governor Smith Communicates the Sad News to the Legislature.

The Legislative Committees to Arrange for the Funeral.

The Resolutions of the Joint Committee of the Legislature.

How the Sorrowful News was Received at Milwaukee.

The Fight Commenced for Carpenter's Vacant Seat.

Mrs. Hayes Receives a Valuable Present from Ottawa Ladies.

General Garfield Hesitates to Strike the Final Blow.

And Cabinet Makers are Busy Making and Unmaking Secretaries.

A List of Several Accidents in the Wisconsin Pineries.

To-Day's Doings in the State Legislature.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

## FROM MADISON.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, Feb. 25.—In the Senate this morning the following resolution was introduced by the special joint committee appointed for that purpose:

WHEREAS, On yesterday the sad intelligence was received of the death of Matthew Hale Carpenter, Senator of the United States from the State of Wisconsin, out of respect for whose memory both houses of the Legislature immediately adjourned; therefore, in the name of the people of the State of Wisconsin, it is resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring:

1st. That while bowing in humble submission to the will of Him who presides over all Nations as well as individuals, the State recognizes the loss of a distinguished and faithful Senator, and that the Nation has been deprived of the services of a brilliant statesman, an able constitutional lawyer and a true patriot.

2d. That deeply impressed with the great services and high honors which his intellectual powers have conferred upon the Nation and the State, with the memory of the warm friendship which existed between him and his intimate personal acquaintances, and the shadow of gloom which his absence must necessarily bring to the home of his widow and children, we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and join them as mourners over the loss of the eminent departed.

3d. That a certified copy of these resolutions be sent to the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States, and also to the family of the deceased.

The above resolutions were adopted. Considerable comment is caused by the action of Postmaster Payne appearing at the capital city at so early a stage in the senatorial game. It is said he, in anticipation of Carpenter's death, resolved to go immediately to work for Cameron. It is noticeable that pretty much all of what was termed the Sawyer gang, especially that wing representing Milwaukee, are quietly working in Cameron's interests.

There was some surprise expressed last night and this morning, at the report that Congressman Williams had taken his departure for Madison with the intention of working for himself.

Mr. Keyes is a candidate, but is making a quiet canvass. He will have a stronger support than during his late campaign with Sawyer.

There will be no special activity on the part of any of the candidates until next week, when large lobbies from all parts of the State will be present to work for their respective candidates.

## SENATE.

In the Senate, Van Schaick and Barrows were appointed members of the joint committee to attend to the funeral arrangements of Senator Carpenter.

Bills were passed to divide the Third Judicial Circuit and create the Thirtieth Circuit.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly bill providing for the payment of bounty on wild animals.

## ASSEMBLY.

Stanley, McFetridge, McCord, Field, Bullock and Keogh were appointed on the part of the Assembly to meet the remains of Senator Carpenter; and Messrs. Laverenz, Barnes and Taylor, as members of the Joint Committee to arrange for the funeral obsequies of the late Senator.

The suffrage resolution was amended by adding a preamble and conclusion, and then postponed until Wednesday evening.

Bills were passed preventing county treasurers from serving two terms in succession.

## IN MEMORIAM.

The Official Announcement of the Death of Senator Carpenter to the State Legislature.

MADISON, Feb. 24.—A few moments before 10 o'clock, the hour for calling the two Houses to order this morning, the death of Senator Carpenter was read from the Chief Clerk's desk. An awful pall seemed to fall over the entire capitol building. The gavel of the President and Speaker fell as if on a cushion. The voice of the chief clerks were subdued as they called the roll, and the Senators and members responded to their names in bated breath. Senator Price arose and said: "Wisconsin's loved and honored son is no more. It is fitting that the Legislature adjourn until evening out of respect to the memory of our illustrious Senator, Matthew Hale Carpenter." At the session this evening the following communication was read from the Governor:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE MANSION, MADISON, Feb. 24, 1881.—To the Honorable Senate and Assembly: An official telegram from the Vice President of the United States confirms the sad intelligence, received earlier in the day, that the Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, United States Senator from Wisconsin, died at twenty-five minutes past 9 o'clock this morning in the city of Washington. While it is true that in Senator Carpenter's death the legal profession has lost its brightest ornament, the Congress of the United States a member who was both wise in counsel and eloquent in debate, and the State of Wisconsin an exceptionally eminent citizen, yet it is also true that the regret and grief of the people of Wisconsin are too deep and poignant to permit any of them at this time to pronounce his eulogy, for he was not only a fellow citizen, but also in a greater degree than usual with men in official life our personal friend. I shall esteem it a privilege to cooperate with you to such measure as you may resolve upon to testify the public respect for the deceased Senator.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

Senator Van Schaick offered the following:

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that a special committee of two from the Senate and three from the Assembly be appointed to make and compile all proper arrangements for paying respect by the Legislature to the remains and memory of the late United States Senator Matthew H. Carpenter.

Adopted.

Senator Simpson then offered the following:

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that a committee of three from the Senate and five from the Assembly be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of our late United States Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter.

The President appointed, on the part of the Senate, Senators Simpson, Richardson, and Smith.

## AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—The death of Senator Matt H. Carpenter, announced by telegram from Washington to-day, is the most sorrowful event that Milwaukee has been directly interested in for years. The home of the deceased statesman and jurist has been in this city since he first began to assume prominence in legal and political circles, and he has been loved socially fully as much as he has been admired for his wonderful intellectual attainments. The news of his demise passed from one individual to another with almost electrical effect. Every voice seemed freighted with sorrow, and many a strong man wept. So conflicting had been the press reports regarding his physical condition that the public paid very little attention to the statements this morning that the Senator was dying. Therefore, the announcement that he had died at 9:20 o'clock came with crushing effect. The general expression was one of profound grief. Mr. Carpenter had never been singled out for political hate, and he has enjoyed the devoted friendship of all parties, creeds, and classes. His pleasant philosophy was as much the poor man's as the rich man's, and his charity, gentleness and manliness were known nearly as well as his legal acumen and great forensic ability. Men who crossed swords with him before the bar, in the political field, or in the Senatorial arena might be his opponents—they could not choose but be his personal friends. While his rebuke was stern and his sarcasm bitter, his character was so winning that even the object of the attack forgave the thrust. Wonderful and noted as Mr. Carpenter was as a lawyer and statesman, the place in which his wit was keenest and his mind most brilliant was the social circle.

He was always a worker, and a whole-souled one. His social life was enjoyed in every fibre of his being, and he was earnest in the pursuit of his pleasure as in his hardest labor. His fund of quaint stories, drawn from the large store collected in his extensive acquaintance with books, his silvery, catching laugh, and his brilliant colloquial discourse made him a much sought favorite. He leaves a family composed of his wife, daughter, and son. The daughter, Miss Lillian, is a young lady, and the son, Paul, is 13 years of age. In this son are repeated the best qualities of character that so marked the father among men. Miss Carpenter is a beautiful young lady and a supreme favorite in society here and at Washington.

In his family Mr. Carpenter was very happy, and there he spent the hours that were not devoted to the arduous work of his profession. At home he engaged in a labor of love in which he took much pride and care. He directed each step of the reading and education of his children with his own master hand, guiding them through the intricate path he had trodden so many years before on his way to a lasting fame. His library of miscellaneous works, which remains at the family residence, No. 557 Vandusen street, is the largest and finest in the State, and Mr. Carpenter was master of the untold wealth contained in it. He was seldom seen at home without a book in his hand, and when the book was read his wonderful memory made it his own.

His law library, which is in Washington, was also the finest of its kind in Wisconsin. In regard to his estate, it is said he was no richer for his terms in Congress. His estate was valued some years ago at \$100,000, and in addition to this he carried life insurance policies to the amount of \$750,000.

Immediately upon receipt of the death notice all public, as well as private, scores of private business-houses, hastened to take cognizance of the melancholy occurrence. Flags were displayed

at half-mast, and other tokens of respect shown. A meeting of the bar has been called for to-morrow afternoon. The Chamber of Commerce, the Land League, and other societies have already passed resolutions of sorrow and respect. The date of the funeral has not been fully determined. Most likely it will occur about a week hence. The body is to be embalmed at Washington, and, after its arrival here, will lie in state one day preceding the obsequies. Two children of Senator Carpenter are buried in Forest Home cemetery, and it was one of his last wishes that his body should be laid beside them.

## THE CABINET.

The Feeling at Washington—Garfield Hesitates to Strike the Final Blow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There is a growing impression that General Garfield hesitates to strike the final blow in the making of his cabinet. He has considered well and fully, it is believed, the names of all that have been recommended to him, and, as a prominent Republican said to-day, it is believed that in most of the positions he has been upon the point of deciding more than once, but hesitated when he reached the final act. This result is said to be due to the amount of advice he has had from conflicting sources, and a desire to please all as far as possible. He not only wanted an agreeable cabinet to himself, but he desires to have the various sections of the country represented, and the various wings of the party satisfied. It is believed by some leading Republicans to-day that the cabinet slate has again been broken to flinders. The feeling once more gains ground that the chances of Mr. Morton's appointment are complicated by the fact that he is a Republican rather than with the probability in favor of another New Yorker. Three days ago it was generally believed by Mr. Allison's friends that there was no chance for the choice of a Western man for the treasury, and they began instead to canvass Senator Kirkwood's availability for Secretary of the Interior. It was held that while the tender of the treasury portfolio was still very uncertain for any one, it laid between Mr. Morton and Judge Folger, of New York, while it was understood that ex-Governor Morgan's name had also been suggested, though it was not believed that he had any reasonable chance of success. There was, perhaps, more discussion of Judge Folger than Mr. Morton, as the case with every new name brought forward, a very general impression prevailed that one of these two would be the man. To-day Judge Folger's friends are not so confident. The story was circulated during the early part of the week that the name of Robert Lincoln had been scratched off the slate, but he has been restored again to-day, according to popular verdict. Governor Foster, of Ohio, is believed to have a longing for a seat. It was understood that when he was in Washington some weeks ago, he had been sent by Garfield in order to have Senator Blaine and Secretary Sherman talk him out of the notion, but it seems that he has had another attack. It is not believed that the President-elect will take any Ohio man into the cabinet. There should be some pressing demand for a particular man, as does not now exist.

## ASSASSINATED.

MR. PLEASANT, Ia., Feb. 24.—At 8 o'clock last night a fearful tragedy was perpetrated in the shooting of Charles B. Gillis, an old and respected citizen of this city, in the door of his own house. Mr. Gillis was seated, with his aged father, in the parlor of his residence, when a rap was heard at the door and upon opening it a pistol shot was fired piercing his heart, and killing him instantly. At the present writing the murder is a total mystery, as Mr. Gillis lived peacefully with his neighbors, and was not known to have a personal enemy in the world. One thousand dollars is offered by the city and county authorities for the arrest of the murderer.

KILLED AND MAIMED.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 24.—A Medford (Wis.) special to the Pioneer Press says that Perry Larash and H. James were killed by a falling tree in the pines near there, and Joe Berwell suffered a broken and mangled leg. The same day Benjamin Reighton had his right arm broken in three places. Many of these little towns along the Wisconsin Central have been turned into havens for the sick and maimed lumbermen.

## ALICE OATES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Alice Oates died in this city to-day.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The Ladies' Temperance League of Ottawa, Ill., in recognition of the services of Mrs. President Hayes in the cause of total abstinence, has made for her and placed on exhibition in a room of the Chicago Decorative Art Society a pair of exquisite curtains designed for the bay window of Mrs. Hayes' private residence in Fremont. The work is known as English art needle work. The material is ivory silk sheeting, and the design is rich and costly. The value is \$1,200. The presentation will be made before the 4th of March. Mrs. Hayes has written the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a very handsome acknowledgment of their presentation to her of an elegant commemorative necklace.

Personal.—Mr. Isaac B. Hasbuck, of Skaneateles, N. Y., writes: I have been troubled with bronchitis for years, and Thomas' Electric Oil is the only medicine that would ever take effect; one dollar's worth has entirely me. I have used it for several other afflictions, and have always found it to have the best results. After once using the Electric Oil, no one will be without it. It is more fully described in regular advertisements; see another column.

Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

## THE GOLDEN STATE.

Fresh Facts Concerning the Semi-Tropical Climate of California, and the People, Resources, Etc.

The following article appears in the Santa Ana Herald, published in Los Angeles county, California. It is from the pen of W. Z. Cook, formerly a resident of Janesville, and who is a cousin of Alder man Murdock, of this city:

I take this method of answering the very many letters of inquiry in reference to our climate, productions, resources, etc., which I will endeavor to answer briefly. The climate, though not absolutely perfect, is truly delightful, and so far superior to that of the Eastern States, that I have never heard one, no matter how dissatisfied, say he preferred eastern climate to this. The most delicate children can play out of doors 350 days of the year. They grow up, in consequence, very healthy. I would here state that I have kept a daily record of the weather for the past two years. During the year of 1879, we had 352 pleasant, sunny days, and during that time the wind (I should say breeze, for it was nothing else), coming at the rate of about six miles an hour, and the balance of the days were 13 rainy and the others were cloudy. The average range of the thermometer in January was 55; three mornings only at 32, when ice was perceptible. The range for the year was 68 degrees. During the past year (1880) there were 325 sunny days; during this time the breeze was from the southwest at the rate of five and one-half miles an hour; twenty days in which we had rain; balance cloudy. The rainfall during the winter of 1879-'80 was 14.44 inches.

What we can boast of is a climate mild and temperate in character, equable and moderately stimulating, which will build up and strengthen the weak and feeble, and give the invalid and depressed man. This is the kind of climate Southern California offers to the immigrant; a climate without extremes of heat or cold, and where sunstroke is unknown. The gentle sea breeze tempers the heat of summer days and the land breeze from the Sierra Madre cools the air at night. During the warmest part of summer the sleeper requires a blanket at night.

It could give the women and children enough to form a large colony that were in very poor health—one of whom is a daughter of mine, who had been an invalid for three years; could not walk a step; was brought to California on a bed, and thank God, she is a well woman to-day and has been for several years. We offer to the immigrant a fertile soil, with abundance of water, crops of almost unlimited production, together with the healthiest and most delightful climate in the world. With a moderate amount of capital and a reasonable share of industry, he can, in three or four years, surround himself with everything which he may desire, to make life pleasant and enjoyable. All things are possible on these lands to the man who has water. The resources of this valley, in which Santa Ana is situated, are many and varied. Fruits of all kinds and of delicious quality grow in great profusion. Oranges, lemons, limes, bananas, grapes, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, apples, plums, cherries, figs and almost everything grow elsewhere in the United States, can be produced here. I would here state that the orange is perfectly at home in this valley, and will bear so well adapted, probably unsurpassed elsewhere in the United States; besides, we have no frost to injure them in the least. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, etc., can be grown. Corn can be produced in abundance. Vegetables of every description, as well as the fruits, seem to find here a congenial home. I am safe in saying that ten acres of land in this valley, if irrigated, will produce more than forty acres in the Atlantic States. Alfalfa (a species of clover) which in three months will yield the first cutting, if properly irrigated, a crop of hay once each month. Fifty acres will keep sixty cows, and a team. I would state that there is no locality in the United States where milk can be produced as abundantly and as cheap as here. Twenty tons of sugar and the same of beets are easily grown to the acre for cow feed. We are in railroad connection with all parts of the country, and have sea ports within a few miles, accessible by good roads. In one month from this date we will have a Southern overland railroad below the snow line, which will be available for the shipment of fruits, the exportation during the winter. The establishment of this road and its connections will soon develop and populate our extensive and immensely rich mining country to the east and southeast of us, in Southern Nevada, and Utah, and in Arizona and Mexico.

I would say to those who have the means, you can in a short time—three or four years—create a home equal to what could be done in twenty years in the Atlantic States. In the short time of three or four years, fruit trees will furnish a constant succession of fruit the year around. The most of the tropical fruits, besides all the northern fruits, including strawberries (all the time); most kinds of vegetables are always in season. With water for irrigation, it is a perpetual spring, summer and autumn; flowers bloom continually all the year; a large number of our shrubs and ornamental trees are evergreens. Snow never falls in our valley, and frosts are extremely rare. It is quite customary for residents here to shut up their houses and leaving loaded a wagon with requirements of camp life, betake themselves to the hills or the sea beach and for two or four weeks live in the open air, in a tent or a brush house, constructed on the spot furnishing all the shelter they require. In reply, I show that families can and do live comfortably on the products of five acres of irrigated land; which can be purchased and stocked at small cost of expense.

I will note estimates to suit people of small means, to show what the poorest can do here; estimate for a farm of five acres: cost of land \$250, cost of house \$200; cost of barn and stable \$100; cost of horse and harness \$100; cost of wagon \$125; cost of well and pump \$25; cost of plow and harrow \$30; cost of three cows \$150; cost of one hundred hens \$50; cost of six pigs \$12. Total, \$1,042.50.

I have estimated at highest prices, except the land irrigated. Land cheap \$50 per acre, one of which is equal to ten acres not irrigated; but by care and economy in purchasing two or three hundred dollars can be saved on the above estimate; seed one and a half acres with alfalfa. The product of this will support the horses, cows and pigs, and furnish green picking for the fowls.

The remaining three acres should be planted with selected varieties of fruit trees so as to bring a constant succession of fruits (trees begin to bear the second year from the bud.) The space between

the trees being utilized by being planted with potatoes and other root crops, sunflowers and Egyptian corn, for poultry, and strawberries and other small fruit for family and for sale. The butter and the eggs are supporting numerous families in this country.

To those desiring to engage in other enterprises, I would say that we are greatly in want of more capital to supply the growing demand. A bank, cheese factories, canning factories, combined with facilities for curing raising, grape sugar factory, or glucose factory, oil mill. Also to work up flax fiber; a foundry and machine shop, and very many other enterprises. As to our resources, they can be the best defined by the following record: Exported from Newport, from April 1st, to October 21st 1880, 20,000,000 lb. And from the depot, for ten months ending Oct. 21st 1880, 10,655,930 lbs. Imports to Newport Landing for 6 months ending Oct. 21st 1880—1321 tons besides a very large amount by rail. This is considered a good showing for a new country.

W. Z. Cook.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxuriant pastries. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear. Not the result of chemical adulteration. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

## FOR SALE!

At Gazette Counting Room, A Beekford Knitting Machine (Which will be sold at a bargain)

DETROIT, Grand Haven and Milwaukee RAIL-WAY.

—THE— SHORTEST, CHEAPEST, And Quickest Route to the EAST!

STEAMSHIPS LEAVE DAILY.

Saturdays excepted.

Milwaukee, - depart, 7:30 p.m.  
Grand Haven, " 6:00 a.m.  
Detroit, " arrive 12:15 p.m.  
Niagara Falls, " 8:30 p.m.  
Buffalo, " 8:45 p.m.  
New York, sec. day " 10:35 p.m.  
Boston " 2:40 p.m.

State rooms free on Steamers.

Only ONE NIGHT on the cars between Milwaukee and New York, Boston and principal eastern cities.

SAVING \$3.00!

In railroad, and \$2.00 sleeping car fare, 100 miles in distance.

For tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices in the northwest, at Company's office, 305 Broadway, and at Dock office, adjoining Union Depot, Milwaukee. HARRY BRADFORD, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. my24adm

## MISCELLANEOUS.

E. T. FOOTE, THE CLOTHIER,

Has already received several in-voices of

READY MADE SPRING CLOTHING!

Made up in the latest style, and of good material.

The Custom Department, too,

has been kept unusually busy,

right through what is generally

the dull season, which shows

that the public appreciate the

skill and enterprise shown.

HELP Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address SYRUS & Co., Portland, Maine. dec15adm

BLANKS, BLANKS!

A full and complete assortment of all kinds of Blanks for Attorneys, Constables, Police Justices and Justices of the Peace, can be found at the Gazette Counting Room.

A NEW FIRM But an Old House.

The old firm of

A. & F. SONNEBORN

is dissolved, but the business will be carried on at the old stand, corner of Main and Milwaukee-st., by Fred Sonneborn, who kindly thanks his friends for their past favors and hopes for a continuance of the same in the future, promising the public that honorable dealing and low prices still continue to be his aim. In order to make room for a large spring stock, I will sell Suits, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing goods at greatly reduced prices.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY!

COME AND SEE ME.

Truly Yours,

FRED SONNEBORN.

DRY GOODS at COST

My entire stock of Dry Goods will be closed out at actual cost by March 1st. A positive sale, as I will make a change in my business this Spring. GEO. STOCKTON.



How greenbacks are made.

"All paper money," said a Treasury official, in conversation with a *Chronicle* reporter a few days since, "both legal tenders and national securities are now engraved, printed and finished in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. Some years ago one-half the notes were finished in New York by the Columbia Bank Note Company, but that has been done away with for some time. Under an act of Congress a building has just been completed for the sole use of the Bureau. Before moving into this they occupied a portion of the Treasury Department."

"What about the process of making a greenback?"

"The process of making the greenback and other Government securities is this: The paper is first taken to the Wetting Division. There it is counted and dampened. It is then delivered to the plate printers, each sheet being charged to them. They again count it in the presence of their assistant, who is a lady, and give a receipt therefor, the assistant certifying that she witnessed the count. The receipts are taken to the Wetting Division, where they are compared with the books before work is begun and must agree. The paper is then given the first impression, which is the back. This is done with a hand press. Attached to all of these presses are registers which keep count of each sheet of paper as it passes through, so it is impossible for the printer to secrete any without being detected. The note then passes into the Examining Division where it is counted while wet and then placed in a drying-box. When perfectly dry it is taken out and again counted, and the work is examined by experts, all of whom are ladies. The sheets for the defective in any way are canceled, and the perfect ones placed in a hydraulic press, where an immense pressure is given them. When taken out they are perfectly smooth. They are then sent back to the Wetting Division, where they are again dampened."

"What is the next step in their manufacture?"

"Well, they are taken to the Printing Division, where they receive the second impression, which is the black part of the face, after which they are taken to the Examining Division, where they are counted and placed in a drying-box. They are then taken to the third time to the State Printing Division, where the third impression is received, which is the large red seal on the face. After this they are taken to the Examining Room, dried, pressed, counted and examined, the same as on both previous occasions. From here they are sent to the Numbering Division, where they receive the number that are seen on the upper right corner and left center. Both legal-tender and National-Bank notes are printed on sheets, and there are always four notes on each. After being numbered the legal tender notes are taken to another room, where the margin is trimmed from the paper and the notes separated. This is all done by machinery. After being separated they are again counted and placed in packages of 1,000 notes each. This is also done by machinery. One lady, a Mrs. Silver, will count one thousand notes in five minutes. This is the final count. They are then ready for delivery to the parties authorized to receive them. The National-Bank notes are not separated, but are sent to the banks that issue them in sheets of four each so that they may be the more readily signed. The rules governing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are very strict. In fact during working hours the employees are treated more like prisoners than they are like ladies or gentlemen. From 1,000 to 1,500 persons are employed there, the ladies outnumbering the gentlemen considerably."—*St. Louis Chronicle.*

Shakespeare Revived.

TO ACHIEVE OR NOT TO ACHIEVE that's the question. This cheerful conundrum, ye rheumatic sufferers, is by no means as difficult as a proposition in Euclid. Try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil and you will find it just as easy to achieve as to achieve. For sale by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sheer.

Burnett's Cocaine

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Indian Corn as a Starch Crop.

It is interesting to note from time to time how easily Indian corn retains its supremacy among American field crops and how widely and in what varied directions its influence is felt. The comparatively recent extended use of corn as a commercial source of starch, and of glucose, shows perhaps more clearly than anything else the merit of the crop, and serves to define with a considerable degree of precision the place and standing of corn as compared with the other products of American agriculture.

It is not many years since the potato was extolled as capable of producing, upon a given acre of land, more nutritious food than any other crop; but, as analysis shows, the merit of the potato is in great part due to the starch which is contained in it in large proportion. Yet the statistics of American commerce show that, considered as a sort of merchantable starch (and glucose), corn has become much more important than the potato. In a word, the potato, when put in competition with maize, has failed to justify itself at the very point where the natural superiority of the potato would have seemed to be the strongest. It may be said, in passing, that the old notion of the superiority of the potato among nutritive crops was disproved years ago, and in no way more clearly than by the "hog-crop" of America, which, as every one knows, could not possibly be produced by potatoes alone, though readily raised upon corn.

It is true enough that the potato has for many years suffered more or less from disease and has been greatly discredited on account of its liability to the attacks of the rot-fungus, to say nothing of the Colorado beetle, but these considerations make it appear only the more clearly that the failure of the potato to hold its way with maize must be due to its real inferiority as a crop, under the conditions of soil, labor and climate, which obtain in our country. The yearly production of millions of pounds of starch and of glucose, from Indian corn; and the constantly increasing consumption and export of these products point clearly to the conclusion that as a source of these materials the

Conundrum.

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Two Common Gullibilities.

Some few months ago a fascinating gentleman with a fascinating name—Charles Albert Ashley—arrived in New York and, putting up at a fashionable inn, advertised for a loan on property worth ten times the value of the sum of money wanted. A certain Ressler, a letter-carrier by profession, who by years of saving had amassed five hundred dollars, took the bait and waited upon Charles Albert Ashley, whose story was to the effect that he was the only son of a noble English family; by his queer references the gentleman from his family had miscarried, and here he was without the necessary money wherewith to support the dignity of the Ashleys. Fortunately for him it happened that he had the family jewels of the Ashleys along with him; they were worth untold sums, of course, but a spirit of pride which did him honor forbade him to sell or pawn them to an ordinary pawnbroker. To borrow money from his aristocratic acquaintances he was ashamed, and so the only course left to him was to borrow the money from some one who was willing to turn a honest penny and who knew a good business investment when he saw it. If the letter-carrier was such a man and would lend him five hundred dollars he would entrust him with enough of the Ashley jewels to make him a rich man in case he never saw his five hundred dollars again. The letter carrier was dazzled with the jewels which Ashley showed him and lent the money, taking with him a diamond pin, some rings of enormous value, and a cane-head set with jewels presented to Ashley by his friends, all of which he carried off with him. "King of Africa!" So impressed was the letter carrier with the value of these articles that he rented a safe in some deposit company's vaults in which to store his jewels. There they remained until Ressler happened to think that if Ashley should die or disappear these treasures would make him rich, and the possibility of such an event made him curious as to the real value of the jewels. So he took them to a Bowery pawnbroker and asked what the lot was worth. "Three dollars," was the answer. "What?" exclaimed Ressler. "Three dollars! Do you know that this cane head comes from the King of Africa?" "Don't care if it does," was the unfeeling reply; "I can buy 'em for twenty dollars a dozen, seventy-five per cent. off to the trade."

As soon as Ressler got through his public duties that day he hurried to tell his story to Ashley, whose indignation at the King of Africa's perfidy knew no bounds. "He was a friend of mine," said Ashley, "but I will have nothing more to do with him. His heart is as black as his skin." To make matters right with Ressler, Ashley gave him at least a quart of the family jewels which had been handed down from his ancestors, he said. Much pleased, the letter carrier accepted them, but could not resist taking them to the pawnbroker's shop the next morning. How much would he lend on the whole bag full? "Six dollars," said the money-lender. Strange to say, Ressler began to suspect that all was not well. Either Ashley was a scoundrel or else he was a victim of his ancestors' rascality, for they had certainly handed down to him as poor a lot of family jewels as the Bowery pawnbroker had ever seen. In the circumstances Ressler had Ashley arrested, and bushels of such precious stones were found in his room. He managed to get away from the police in some one of the many ways known to adroit criminals, and is now in Baltimore endeavoring to obtain possession of the bag of glass diamonds now in the hands of the New York police authorities.

This story is as old as the hills, and yet it seems as if there was need of telling it again and again. Perhaps this last variation of it may catch the eye of some gudgeon in search of such "good things" as Ashley and his kind are every ready to offer. When Ashley gets a fresh lot of glass trinkets he will begin again. His pretended respectability is disproved by letters from London received yesterday, in which his career is shown to have been anything but straight.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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